

REPAIRS on hospital train equipment undoubtedly caused the delay in the recent Hun drive.

POSTSCRIPT

GERMANS SWASH BUSTLE

NEW UNATTACKED EXTENDS BATTLE TO PICARDY AREA

Desperate Effort in Progress South of Noyon. Aim Is To Break In Side of New Salient.

FRENCH HAVE FALLEN BACK

It Connects Aisne Front With Picardy Now. Rheims Still Held, but May Be Given Up Soon.

With the French Army in France, May 31.—Fighting has begun on a new section of the battle line in the region of the Aisne river between the Aisne front and the front of the German attack in March. Owing to the ability of the enemy to bring to bear a large concentration of artillery, the allies were obliged to withdraw slightly.

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, May 31.—The allied left flank on the Aisne front has been forced back by violent German attacks in the region of the Aisne river, it is announced officially.

Near Soissons and further south German attacks broke down, the French maintaining their positions. In the center the Germans made a slight advance north of the Marne. Further east and also northwest and north of Rheims all the German efforts were in vain. The French by a counter attack won back the town of Thillois, west of Rheims.

Withdrawing before the German onslaught in the region of the Aisne, the French fell back on positions north of Blerancourt (nine miles southeast of Noyon) and on the town of Soissons (about 15 miles southeast of Noyon). The French are holding their positions along the road between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, as well as in the western outskirts of Soissons.

Attack on New Front.
Keeping the tide of their advance in the center, the Germans, although seemingly less swiftly toward the Marne, the Germans simultaneously have executed a strategy on the left flank that has extended the battle line westward and virtually linked up the present battlefield with that of the Somme.

The attack was delivered along the Aisne river, northwest of Soissons. Sweeping forward in the salient that projected between Soissons and the Aisne battlefield, the Germans drove the allied line back so that it now runs northwestward from the vicinity of Soissons, thru Epagny and Blerancourt to the Oise valley, and thence to the point of junction with the Oise canal, about eight miles east of Noyon.

Was in Former Effort.
The Noyon area was included within the field of the German offensive in March, when the French established new lines along the Oise and the Oise canal to the east and southwest of that town after being driven back below St. Quentin. The German drive down the Oise valley, however, was then checked. The present offensive movement here suggests the possibility of its resumption.

The advance of the center has now brought the Germans within two miles of the Marne at one point, Paris dispatches report.
The wedge here appears increasingly narrow, however, and on its flanks below Soissons and Rheims the enemy is reported firmly held. The French war office announced that the breaking down of enemy attacks in the Soissons area and to the south while on the allied right the line extending northward toward Rheims appears unchanged, the Germans failing in all their efforts to win ground.

Right Wing Holds.
The energetic defense on the right wing is exemplified by the fighting at Thillois, three miles east of Rheims, where the Germans entered the town only to be driven out by a French counter attack.

By such resistance the safety of Rheims is momentarily safeguarded, but observers of the operations view its ultimate fall as apparently inevitable. The probability of German penetration along the Oise and the Marne in the center of the advance is likewise indicated in the new dispatches, which mention the near approach of the Germans to Chateau Thierry and Dormans, both of which towns are on the Marne river. The civilian population has left Chateau Thierry and some of the refugees from it have already passed thru Paris for the interior.

On the British front the Germans are active with their artillery east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north as well as on portions of the Flanders front where infantry movements of note are reported.

In the Toul sector on the French front the Americans have carried out a successful raid.

Where the Line Runs.
The fighting front, it is declared, runs as follows:
From Chavigny north of Soissons it describes a circle west of that city and joins the river Crise south of Soissons. Then it goes to Berry, follows the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, until near Harbennes where it bends southeast to Grand Rozoy. Then on southwest, leaving Mulchy-Le-

RHEIMS MAY BE GIVEN UP UNDER VAST PRESSURE

Germans Near Connecting Railway to City. Are Striving To Widen Out Salient Now.

ENEMY APPROACHING MARNE

Are Using New Plan of Attack by "Bounds."

London, May 31.—The abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The Germans are nearing the Marne and the Paris-Chalons railway, which is the main communication between Paris and Verdun.
Although the pace of the German advance has slackened owing to the arrival of the allied reserves, it is recognized that the allies have a difficult task to prevent further development of the menacing enemy success. Correspondents say the retreat over the Aisne was a most difficult feat of warfare, both as regards calm generalship and the tactical execution of the ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. Officers were seen holding the bridges to the last moment and then killed when they blew them up.
Paris, May 31.—The extreme point of the German advance is Le Chateau, about two miles north of the Marne, according to an outline of the battle front as marked out by a newspaper correspondent, the Havas agency says.

The Germans continued to push forward south of Fere-en-Tardenois, reaching Paris, but neither Chateau Thierry nor Dormans have yet fallen into their hands. The reason for this is that Chateau Thierry, the population of which has fled, will be saved.

Chateau Thierry is ten miles south of Fere-en-Tardenois, while Dormans is six miles south of Verdy. Both towns are on the river Marne.

Baffled in their efforts to strike eastward and westward from the new salient in the allied lines, the Germans are attempting to reach the Marne with their heavy forces before the allied resistance becomes strong enough to halt them entirely. In the center, however, the enemy progress is slackening as the allied reserves are being thrown into the battle.

Heavy fighting continues all along the arch-shaped salient from Soissons to Rheims. Struggle as they will against the French defense on the west side of the salient, the Germans are unable to gain. In the region of Rheims the same story is true as the British and French divisions there stand firm.

By 25,000.
Southward from Fere-en-Tardenois, seven miles north of the river, which they now hold, the Germans apparently hope to spread out eastward and westward as they failed to do further north and thus outflank the strong allied positions at Soissons and at Rheims. However, it is growing in strength and the Germans are getting farther and farther away from their original base along the Aisne.

Paris and London view the situation more favorably, and in neither case is there any fear that the German offensive will become a serious menace to the allied defense as the original onslaught in March.

Another Bad Hun Salient.
Although the German salient is about eighteen miles deep in the center, Paris is not much nearer nor has the enemy advance yet affected the allied positions at Soissons. In fact the Germans would be in a dangerous position should General Foch strike eastward along the Aisne from Soissons. This may be the purpose of the allied strategy in holding strongly on the flanks as the German goes deeper and deeper into the pocket toward the Marne.

The aerial activity over the territory of the German advance is most intense, and French airplanes have dropped many tons of bombs on enemy targets in addition to bringing down nineteen German machines.

Elsewhere on the western front there has been little activity. The artillery fire has increased in Picardy, but in Flanders have been little raids.

Americans Hold Firm.
West of Montdidier the American (Continued on Page Two.)
Want Higher Rates.
Washington, May 31.—Interurban electric lines are considering a general increase in both freight and passenger rates, it was learned here today. Such increases in most cases would be subject to review by state commissions.

NEW DRAFT CALL MAY MAKE EVERY CLASS 1 KANSAN

State May Be Called Upon for 20,000 in June. Only 14,934 Now Left in Class for Service.

QUOTAS ARE BEING WITHHELD

They May Not Be Announced for Week or More.

No Washington Orders Have Been Received Here.

Every available Kansan in class 1, now actively engaged in harvesting crops or in some absolutely essential industry, may be called into army service under the order from Washington today which places the nation's quota for June at 280,000 men. Should the quota for states remain the same as in May, when the heaviest call was for 238,000 men, Kansas would probably be called upon for not less than 20,000 men subject to service call. Kansas has but 14,934 white men now in class 1.

Announcement of the call for 280,000 men came as a surprise to the men in charge of the selective draft work in the adjutant general's office. No news had been received from Washington concerning either calls or quotas for the June order. The announcement of state quotas will be withheld several days, it is believed.

May Take Only 12,000.
A report from the war department several days ago is the only hope that the entire list of Kansans in class 1 will not be taken in June. This report indicated plans for classification of 80 per cent of class 1 men. Under the statement there is an assumption that the maximum number of men taken from the state might not exceed 80 per cent of men in the first class, or 12,000.

There is little doubt, tho, that the June call will take the largest number of men actually sent from the state under a single order since the war. When the May call for 238,000 men was issued, credits were given for all men enlisted and inducted since last fall.

The state's gross quota under the call for 238,000 was 15,990. Credits, however, reduced the quota to about 5,000. A subsequent call took 1,000 men from Kansas and several minor inductions and volunteer enlistments reduced the gross quota to 1,500 men to the service. Even tho the war department should give credits in the June call, an equal distribution among the several states would doubtless absorb the available list of men in the first class.

No Announcement Now.
It may be an entire week before the June 2d call can be announced to the public. Under a recent ruling of the war department, five days are allotted to the adjutant general's office to compile their figures. Should the Kansas quota be announced to the adjutant general's office in the next twenty-four hours, county and district figures would not be available until late next week. It is believed that state quotas will not be publicly announced until local figures are available. This rule is being followed to protect against excessive volunteer enlistments for the June call.

Observers report that the American artillery is inflicting terrible losses on the boches to the eastward of the new American positions.

In only one of six counter-attacks have the boches been able to reach the American lines, their infantry melting before our counter-barrages. On the one occasion they did reach the line, the few Germans who penetrated the trenches were killed or captured.

Four German counter-attacks yesterday were repulsed after sharp fighting.

German artillery in the course of the night severely bombarded the new positions of the American at Cantigny, west of Montdidier. They fired as many as four thousand explosive shells in a brief space of time. Several attempts made by the Germans to come over the line were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans.

Hun Officer a Veteran.
The Eighty-second German reserve division, from which the Americans took prisoners in the fighting at Cantigny, is commanded by Gen. von Lorne and Stauff. This officer served on both the Russian and western fronts and came to Cantigny between May 12 and 15. His division participated in the German offensive on the San river in May, 1915, which pierced the Russian front in Galicia.

Enemy airmen were active last night and this morning bombing villages behind our lines without regard to military objectives.

American forces northwest of Toul carried out a successful raid against the German lines late last night.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, May 31.—American aviators shot down another German airplane today on the front northwest of Toul. It fell within the American lines.

TO INOCULATE FREE
Anti-Typhoid Protection To Be Given Grads for Health of Nation.
Washington, May 31.—Free anti-typhoid inoculation is to be given by the government to protect the health of the nation at this time when the labor of every man possible is needed in winning the war. Secretary McAdoo has announced that he has directed the public health service to give the inoculation without charge to all who apply at all its hospitals or field offices. Many of these offices are located in zones surrounding military cantonments and prevention of typhoid fever in these zones is a step toward reducing the risk of interference of disease between the military and civil populations.

TODAY'S BATTLE FRONT



0 5 10 25 50
SCALE OF MILES.
— LINE PREVIOUS TO MARCH 22, 1918.
— GERMAN ADVANCES OF MARCH AND APRIL 1918.
— CHANGES IN LINE ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS.
— GERMAN FARTHEST ADVANCE TOWARD PARIS, SEPT. 1918.
— INDICATES AMERICAN ADVANCE AT MONTDIDIER, MAY 20.

YANKS HOLD FIRM IN JUNE, 300,000!

All Counter Attacks on Cantigny Are Fruitless.

Germans Apparently Chafing Under Recent Defeat.

With the Americans in Picardy, May 31.—The Germans are paying a heavy penalty in the fruitless attempts to retake Cantigny.

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EDWIN L. O'NEIL ASKS A FORCE FROM HIS WIFE

Former County Commissioner Files Petition Here Today.

Says Mrs. O'Neil Accused Him of Being Dishonest.

RUINED HIS LAW PRACTICE He Asserts She Slandered Him and Neglected Home.

Sought To Have Him Arrested for Nonsupport.

Edwin L. O'Neil, county commissioner from 1909 until 1913, and well known lawyer and member of the Shawnee County Bar association, today filed suit against his wife, Nina Thomas O'Neil, in the office of Mrs. Mary Chaplin, clerk of the district court. In his petition O'Neil not only charges his wife with gross neglect of duty but also with many other offenses, among them that she practically ruined his practice and forced him to go to Oklahoma to begin life anew.

In the preliminary he states that he and his wife were married on October 9, 1907 in Kansas City and that they have two sons, Thomas Edwin O'Neil, age 9, and Richard Turner O'Neil, age 7. At the time of his marriage it is set out, he was clerk of the court of Topeka and was without means except for his salary as clerk of the court and a small amount of land near Silver Lake, given to her by her parents and valued at about \$7,500.

Accuses Her of Slander.
O'Neil says that until October, 1917 he supported his family, was a loyal and devoted husband and did his best to build up a law practice for the benefit of his children. However, he says his wife slandered him and held him up to ridicule that she injured his law practice, impaired his mind and health by her actions and that he was forced to move to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where he is now engaged in the practice of law with excellent prospects.

O'Neil says in the petition that his wife not only is guilty of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty but that she has unjustly and wrongfully accused him of wasting her money. He says she has told not less than six members of the bar, physicians, clergymen, relatives, neighbors and personal friends of his that he repeatedly tried to defraud her out of her money and that he entered into a contract with certain relatives of hers to deprive her of property.

Wanted to Arrest Him.
He asserts that she has maliciously told that he refused to support her family and that she has made every effort to provide for them. Further, he asserts, she consulted the county attorney about having him arrested on a charge of nonsupport and that she threatened to put their children in an orphan's home. He charges that she told him to leave, that she told him she was dishonored in his dealing with her and others, that she told others he cheated her out of \$10,000 and that she did not want him around.

After reciting a list of accusations that he charges the defendant made against him, the plaintiff then proposes to make a statement of his account. He says Mrs. O'Neil is untidy in her home and fails to care for it; that she is wasteful and careless in the preparation of meals, and that she is devoid of the finer instincts of womanhood.

Let Children Run Streets.
He also says that she lets their children run about the streets at night and that she is incompetent to direct the education of their children, whom he wants to take with him to Oklahoma.

O'Neil owns three pieces of property in Topeka valued at \$10,500, with mortgages for \$2,300 and \$1,000, and a mortgage for \$2,300, and that she owns one mortgage amounting to \$1,000.

In his petition the plaintiff asks for a divorce and the custody of their two children. Tinkham Veale is the attorney.

O'Neil lives at 1193 College avenue. Mrs. O'Neil more than 100 miles from her home, having appeared as a singer on many occasions.

GET COOLER WEATHER

More Local Thunder Showers on Program, However, Flora Says.

Today's Temperatures.
7 o'clock.....74.11 o'clock.....81
8 o'clock.....76.12 o'clock.....82
9 o'clock.....78.1 o'clock.....82
10 o'clock.....80.2 o'clock.....77
The rainfall today totaled .03 inches. The temperature for the day averaged 10 degrees above normal for the date. The wind was blowing 23 miles an hour from the south at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

After today's relief from the extremely sultry weather, of the past few days is promised for Topeka by S. D. Flora, meteorologist of the local weather bureau. This relief, however, may be only temporary. The forecast calls for partly cloudy sky with local thunder showers in the east portion of the state this afternoon and tonight. Saturday will be partly cloudy and cooler.

The lowest temperature Thursday night was 72 degrees at 2 o'clock, which was 14 degrees above the normal night temperature for this season (Continued on Page Two.)

U. S. TRANSPORT DOWN

Sinking of 15,000 Ton President Lincoln Announced Today.

Washington, May 31.—Admiral Sims reported today the torpedoing and sinking of the transport President Lincoln returning to the United States from Europe. No details were given. The dispatch said the vessel was sunk at 10 o'clock this morning. No mention was made of casualties. The President Lincoln, a 15,000 ton vessel, formerly was a Hamburg-American liner, plying between Europe and New York and was taken over by the government at the declaration of war.

BOCHES BOMB U. S. HOSPITALS DELIBERATELY

No Question About Intention in the Raid.

No Serious Damage Was Done, However.

HOSPITALS CLEARLY MARKED Nurses Were Cool and Cared for the Wounded.

Raid Was Pretentious and in Two Parts.

(By the Associated Press.)
With the American Army in France, Thursday, May 30.—German airmen made a pretentious raid on the area behind the American lines in Picardy last night. Bombs were dropped on all sides of one of the largest hospitals in the town many miles to the rear of the front. American and French wounded soldiers were carried to cellars and caves by American nurses and members of the American Red Cross.

Only a few persons were injured by flying glass as most of the windows in the hospital had been shattered by bombs dropped the previous night. Several private houses were wrecked and a number of civilians, including several babies, were killed and injured.

That the raid was planned on a much larger scale than the recent ones over this territory is evidenced from reports made by many Americans in villages over which the raiders passed. The Germans came in two formations and then scattered widely.

One squadron dropped bombs a few hundred feet from an American field hospital and at the same time one of the long range guns shelled a village a few hundred yards away.

Made Second Raid.
The first alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock. The dropping of bombs and the firing of many anti-aircraft guns began almost immediately. Later there was a brief pause after which the raiders returned to remain until almost dawn.

A new American evacuation hospital had been opened only yesterday in a certain village. A bomb fell in the center of it and shattered windows, but none of the patients were injured. In some instances the bombs fell within 30 and 40 feet of a hospital building, but fortunately there were no direct hits.

A French nurse, her mother, and two little sisters were killed in a house a short distance from a hospital. Another nurse was standing on the upper floor of the hospital minutes before the raiders struck her lung.

Nurses Remained Cool.
Five American nurses were in the same hospital. They were Miss Natalie Scott of New Orleans, Miss Helen (Continued on Page Two.)

LOVES HIM STILL

Grace Lusk in Cell Moans and Cries Over Love.

Dr. Roberts Is Indifferent and Says She Pursued Him.

Waukesha, Wis., May 31.—Miss Grace Lusk, whose sensational trial for the murder of Mrs. Mary Roberts ended with her furious attack upon the prosecuting attorney, moans in her cell for Dr. David Roberts, the man who spurned her from the witness stand. Her mind is clouded by a mad passion. "I love him—I love him—I love him. Send Doctor Roberts to me."

Nurses, physicians or friends are with Miss Lusk constantly. If she repeats sufficiently she probably will hear sentence of fourteen to twenty years imprisonment pronounced next Wednesday. However, her hysterical outbreak over the verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree may result in her own attorneys asking for a new trial.

Doctor Roberts, hero of the illicit romance ending in the shooting of his wife and conviction of the other woman, maintains his attitude of stony indifference. On Memorial day he placed roses on his wife's grave. A year before he spent the holiday with the schorn teacher in a ride along the lakes of Waukesha.

With Miss Lusk passionately pleading that he come to her, Roberts, in an answer, said: "I love him—I love him—I love him. Send Doctor Roberts to me."

Waukesha, Wis., May 31.—Ten million Americans are being urged to buy United States bonds and stamps. Representative Olney, of Massachusetts, told the house today. The speaker said that the government of the army he said, had to ask the Red Cross to suggest that the women confine their knitting to the articles most useful because of the amount of raw materials used. Olney said the American domestic wool supply source had dwindled from 35,000,000 sheep five years ago to 37,000,000 sheep today.

Crozier Home From Front.
Washington, May 31.—Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, and member of Secretary Baker's war council, returned to Washington today after an extended stay in Europe for observation of the handling of ordnance problems there.

WEATHER FORECAST for Kansas: Cloudy, cooler, thunder showers tonight. Cooler Saturday.

THREE CENTS

YANKEE ARMEN GO AFTER BOGHE WITH VENGEANCE

Are Making Records in Air Battles These Days. One Squadron Made 10 Flights in an Hour Today.

DOWN AT LEAST FOUR HUNS Many Spectacular and Heroic Exploits by Flyers.

Have New Method of "Scaring Huns to Death."

BY FRANK J. TAYLOR.
With the American Army in Lorraine, May 31.—One American air squadron established the record of ten flights in one hour this morning. Lieut. Leslie Kitchener of Columbus, O., and Jimmie Meisner of Brooklyn figured prominently in two of the battles, the former saving Meisner's life twice. The Americans drove down at least four enemy planes, while one of our planes was destroyed and the pilot captured.

Shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, Kitchener discovered Meisner diving after a German plane, with a second German plane diving after Meisner.

Kitchener immediately dived on the second plane, chasing it away and relieving the pursuit. Both enemy machines escaped.

Had Free-for-All Fight.
A few minutes later Meisner was sent out with a patrol to protect a British bombing squadron returning from an incursion behind the German lines. A German patrol of six machines—two biplanes and four monoplanes—was sent out to meet the British airmen. The Americans dashed to the rescue and a free-for-all fight ensued, eight kilometers (five miles) behind the German lines.

A German plane collided with Meisner's machine and was damaged so badly it fell. The top wing of Meisner's plane was torn off and he started to struggle toward home. This was exactly the same manner in which he landed his plane yesterday ago.

As Meisner was nearing the American lines, a German biplane attacked him. He was unable to maneuver and was in grave danger.

Then the Second Rescue.
Just then Kitchener, who had ended a fight in which he tackled five German planes, came around and forced one down, saw Meisner struggling to escape his pursuer. Kitchener drove straight at the boche, forcing him to drop his machine.

Meisner's life for the second time within the hour.

What this was going on, another patrol from the hospital mission on encountered a German patrol. One American aviator was forced down and landed between the German lines.

The Germans immediately opened fire on him. Stepping, uninjured, to his broken machine, he coolly studied the pocket map and instantly started running in the direction of the American trenches. But he stumbled and fell into a German trench. The American artillery immediately finished his machine to prevent it from falling into German hands.

The American aviator was a new way of harassing their German opponents without using guns.

"Scaring the Huns to death," they call it. The tactic consists of getting "on the trail" of an enemy plane and chasing it to the ground until it tumbles.

An American lieutenant drove one to within five hundred yards of the German trenches this morning. The boche finally tipped over and fell.

LIBERTY HONOR ROLL

A KANSAN KILLED IN ACTION

Washington, May 31.—Sixty American casualties were reported by General Pershing today, divided as follows:
Fifteen killed in action, six dead of wounds, eleven killed in accidents, four dead from disease, fifteen missing, and thirty wounded. Of the wounded: one missing in action.

The list follows:
KILLED IN ACTION: Wagoner Chick E. Campbell, Pittsburg, Kan.; Pete George M. Abney, Muncie, Tex.; Stanley Belen, York, Pa.; William H. Mendenhall, Denver, Colo.; Charles H. Mendenhall, Denver, Colo.; Frank A. Cochran, Protection, Ga.; Frank Colon, Aberdeen, S. D.; Kenneth Edward Hayes, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank J. Mendenhall, Lakeland, Fla.; Donald Gregg, Houston, Tex.; Carl M. J. Martinson, Stanley, W. Va.; Clarence H. Mendenhall, Columbia, Mo.; George E. Mooney, Glasgow, Mont.; Frank A. Murray, Nevada, N. Y.; Howard L. Fildel, Union Furnace, Pa.; Malcolm R. White, Southampton, N. Y.